REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner's reconsideration of the present application as amended. The Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 9-10, 15-17 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 5,893,127, by Tyan, et al ("Tyan"). The Examiner rejected claims 22-23 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan. The Examiner rejected claims 19 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan in view of US Patent No. 6,545,687 by Scott, et al ("Scott"). The Examiner rejected claims 5, 6, 11-13, and 26-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan in view of Scott. The Examiner rejected claims 7-8, 14 and 20-21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan in view of US Patent No. 6,392,670 by Takeuchi, et al ("Takeuchi").

Claims 1-28 remain in the application. Two claims were labeled as claim 5 as filed. One of the claim 5's has been canceled without prejudice and added as new claim 28. Claims 1, 9, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24, and 25 have been amended.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 9-10, 15-17, and 24 as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by the reference Tyan.

However, applicants respectfully assert that claim 1 is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claim 1, as amended, states:

> 1. An apparatus, comprising:
> a computer readable media; and
> a program written in a page description language and embedded on the computer readable media, the program to provide instructions, which when executed by a machine, cause the machine to display and to manipulate a bitmap image within a window in a network system, the bitmap image having a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with the bitmap image.

(Emphasis Added)

Tyan does not disclose displaying and manipulating a bitmap image within a window. Tyan does not disclose that the image within the window also has a hierarchical system of folders associated with the bitmap image.

A web page may contain a window to display an image. A user can select an image to view by clicking on that image with a mouse and then a rectangular window may appear on the display screen illustrating an enlarged view of that image. The window displaying the image typically overlays and blocks all or a portion of the web page behind the window displaying the image.

Tyan discloses a method to generate a bit map image on a web page written in HTML and preserve the layout information of the bit map image from the file for displaying the image. The HTML file making up that web page may contain multiple windows of images, text on the web page, hyperlinks on the web page, icons, etc. Each window may display the bit map image from a storage source. The displayed image may illustrate regions of text, pictures, data, etc. The regions of the bit map image may be categorized into a hierarchical assembly of blocks to assist in preserving layout information of the original bitmap image during the reassembly process. Tyan discloses:

> [A]n objective of the present invention is to address the foregoing problems by providing a means by which an HTML file can be automatically generated based on a bitmap image, which HTML file can be used to display a Web page which preserves layout information of the original bitmap image.

(Tyan Col. 2, Lns. 62-66) (emphasis added)

> Automatic generation of hypertext markup language (HTML) files based on bitmap image data, which faithfully preserves layout information of an original document from which the bitmap data was obtained. Generally, multi-column document layouts result in automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display each of the different columns. More particularly, a bitmap image is obtained such as by scanning or retrieval of a pre-existing image, and the bitmap image is segmented into blocks. The location of each block is determined, each block is analyzed in preparation for insertion of appropriate data into an HTML file, and layout analysis is performed to identify layout relationships between the blocks based on the relative locations of the blocks in the bitmap image. Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each

block, column span and row span data for each block is determined, blocks are re-ordered if needed, and an HTML file is generated in which blocks are tagged as data elements in a row of an HTML "table tag" based on block type and based on column and row span information for the block.

(Tyan Abstract Paragraph) (emphasis added)

> Using HTML, a Web page can be created which contains, in addition to bitmap images, graphic images, and text of various styles and sizes, hyperlinks which permit a viewer of the Web page to easily jump to another point within the page or to a completely different Web page.

(Tyan Col. 1, Lns. 25-30) (emphasis added)

> Once an HTML file [of a web page] is made available on the World Wide Web via a server, any client connected to the World Wide Web can access the page merely by typing the page address in the appropriate field of his browser. After the address has been entered, the browser requests the server to send the HTML file, which can contain text, references to graphic and bitmap image files, and formatting and hyperlink information for the entire page. Upon receipt of the HTML file, the browser automatically requests the graphic and bitmap image files referenced in the HTML file from the identified source.

(Tyan Col. 1, Lns. 31-41) (emphasis added)

> [B]locks in the image data are automatically detected and their locations with respect to the image are automatically identified. A "block" is a logically-related group of image data, such as a region of consecutive paragraphs of text image data, a region comprising title image data, or regions comprising non-text image data such as graphical image data, line drawing image data, picture data, or tabular image data. Preferably, in addition to automatic detection and identification of blocks and their locations, block segmentation according to step S502 also generates hierarchical tree data by which the logical relationship of each block with respect to other blocks is identified. For example, text image data is often found within non-text image data, such as in the case of text labels within a line-art graphic. In such a situation, the text labels would be identified in the hierarchical tree as a child node of the parent block that contains the graphic. Hierarchical Tree data such as this is useful in subsequent processing steps so as to determine the relationship of each of the blocks.

(Tyan Col. 4, Ln. 54 to Col. 5 Ln. 6) (emphasis added)

In summary, Tyan discloses a method to display a bit map image illustrating graphic pictures, text as titles or annotations, etc. in a hierarchical assembly of blocks to

assist in preserving layout information of the original bitmap image during the reassembly process. However, Tyan does not disclose a mechanism to manipulate the displayed bitmap image within a window. Tyan does not disclose that the image within the window also has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image.

Therefore, in view of the above distinction Tyan does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 1. As such, claim 1, as amended, is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Given that claims 2-4 depend from and include the limitations of claim 1, applicants submit that claims 2-4 are not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Likewise, applicants assert that claim 9 is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claim 9, as amended, states:

> 9. An method, comprising:
> A method, comprising:
> creating a window, the window being defined by a page description language;
> displaying in the window a bitmap image having a hierarchical system of folders having additional content associated with the bitmap image; and
> enabling manipulation of the bitmap image in the window.

(emphasis added)

As discussed above, Tyan does not disclose enabling manipulation of the displayed bitmap image within a window. Tyan does not disclose that the image within the window also has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image.

Therefore, in view of the above distinction Tyan does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 9. As such, claim 9 is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Given that claim 10 depends from and includes the limitations of claim 16, applicants submit that claim 10 is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Likewise, applicants assert that claim 15 is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claim 15, as amended, states:

> 15. An apparatus, comprising:
> an image viewer to display and to enable manipulation of a bitmap image within a window in a network system, the bitmap image having a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with the bitmap image.

(emphasis added)

As discussed above, Tyan does not disclose an image viewer to enable manipulation of the displayed bitmap image within a window. Tyan does not disclose that the image within the window also has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image.

Therefore, in view of the above distinction Tyan does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 15. As such, claim 15, as amended, is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Given that claims 16 and 17 depend from and include the limitations of claim 15, applicants submit that claim 17 are not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Likewise, applicants assert that claim 24, as amended, is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claim 24, as amended, states:

> 24. An method, comprising:
> A method, comprising:
> creating a window, the window being defined by a page description language;
> displaying in the window a bitmap image having a hierarchical system of folders having additional content associated with the bitmap image; and
> enabling manipulation of the bitmap image in the window.

(emphasis added)

As discussed above, Tyan does not disclose enabling manipulation of the displayed bitmap image within a window. Tyan does not disclose that the image within the window also has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image.

Therefore, in view of the above distinction Tyan does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 24. As such, claim 24, as amended, is not anticipated by Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

The Examiner rejected claims 22-23 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan. The Examiner states that Tyan discloses as background information that it is known in the art to concurrently display multiple images in the same window in column 1 lines 26-31.

However, as discussed above, the quoted section of Tyler discloses multiple images on the same web page rather than displaying multiple images in the same window. Therefore, Tyan does not disclose concurrently displaying multiple images in the same window. Further as discussed above, Tyan does not disclose a mechanism to manipulate the displayed bitmap image within a window. Tyan does not disclose that the image within the window also has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image. Therefore, the combination of the background information described in Tyan does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 15. Nor does that combination disclose each and every limitation of Claim 24.

Therefore, claims 22 and 23, which depend from and include the limitations of claim 15 are not obvious in view of Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 25, which depends from and includes the limitations of claim 24 is not obvious in view of Tyan under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Examiner rejected claims 19 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan in view of US Patent No. 6,545,687 of Scott.

However applicants respectfully assert that claims 19 and 28 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Tyan and Scott. As discussed above, Tyan discloses an HTML file that can be used to merely display a web page that preserves layout information of the original bitmap image. (See Tyan Col. 1, Lns. 9-48 and Col. 2, Lns. 62-66). Tyan does not disclose a mechanism to manipulate a displayed image. The Examiner cites Scott as disclosing a mechanism to manipulate a displayed image in a window. However, neither Scott nor Tyan, individually or in combination, disclose a bitmap image within a window that has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image. Both references are silent about the existence of a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image. If a reference is completely silent about a limitation, then that reference cannot disclose that limitation.

It is also respectfully submitted that Scott does not suggest a combination with Tyan, and Tyan does not suggest a combination with Scott. It would be impermissible hindsight to combine Scott with Tyan based on applicants' own disclosure.

Therefore, claim 19, which depends from and includes the limitations of claim 15 is not obvious in view of Tyan and Scott under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 28, which depends from and includes the limitations of claim 24 is not obvious in view of Tyan and Scott under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Examiner rejected claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 26-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan in view of Scott.

However applicants respectfully assert that claims 5, 6, 11-13 and 26-27 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Tyan and Scott. As discussed above, Tyan discloses an HTML file that can be used to merely display a Web page that preserves layout information of the original bitmap image based upon using a hierarchical

assembly of blocks to establish the relative locations of the blocks in the bitmap image. (See Tyan Col. 1, Lns. 9-48, Col. 2, Lns. 62-66, and Abstract Paragraph).

The Examiner also asserts that a browser inherently has and discloses a mechanism to manipulate an image displayed in a window by zooming, etc. Applicants assert that a browser actually does not inherently have or disclose a mechanism to manipulate an image displayed in a window by zooming, etc. Further applicants request the Examiner to cite to a prior art reference disclosing this inherent mechanism per PTO guidelines. As discussed above, neither Scott nor Tyan, individually or in combination, disclose a bitmap image within a window that has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image.

Therefore, claims 5 and 6 which depend from and include the limitations of claim 1 are not obvious in view of Tyan and Scott under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 11, 12, and 13, which depend from and include the limitations of claim 9 are not obvious in view of Tyan and Scott under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 26 and 27, which depend from and include the limitations of claim 24 are not obvious in view of Tyan and Scott under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Examiner rejected claims 7-8, 14, and 20-21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tyan in view of Takeuchi.

However, neither Takeuchi nor Tyan, individually or in combination, disclose a bitmap image within a window that has a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image. Both references are silent about the existence of a hierarchical system of folders containing additional content associated with that bitmap image. If a reference is completely silent about a limitation, then that reference cannot disclose that limitation.

It is also respectfully submitted that Takeuchi does not suggest a combination with Tyan, and Tyan does not suggest a combination with Takeuchi. It would be

impermissible hindsight to combine Takeuchi with Tyan based on applicants' own disclosure.

Therefore, claims 7 and 8 which depend from and include the limitations of claim 1 are not obvious in view of Tyan and Takeuchi under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 14, which depends from and includes the limitations of claim 9 is not obvious in view of Tyan and Takeuchi under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 20 and 21 which depend from and include the limitations of claim 1 are not obvious in view of Tyan and Takeuchi under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Applicants respectfully submit that in view of the amendments and discussion set forth herein, the applicable rejections have been overcome. Accordingly the present claims, claims 1-28, should be found to be in condition for allowance.

If the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to the prompt allowance of these claims that could be clarified with a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Tom Ferrill at (408) 720-8300. Note, the attorney docket number for this patent application has changed. Authorization is hereby given to charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any charges that may be due.

Respectfully submitted,

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